



operations research
QUANTITATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEM MODELING

Long-term Development of European Natural Gas Markets **Scenario Analysis using the Global Gas Model (GGM)**

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DIW Berlin

Agenda

1. Motivation

2. Literature

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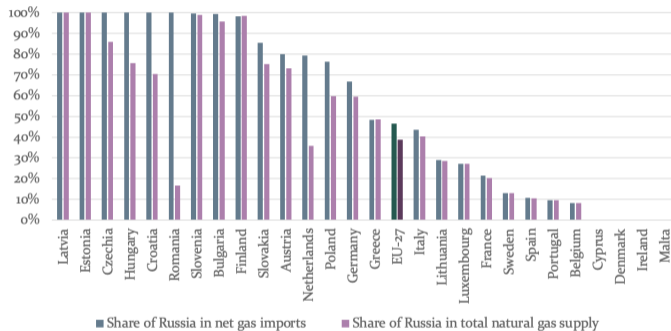
Putins Invasion of Ukraine

- ▶ Unexpected for decades, war within Europe has once again become a reality
 - ▷ Invasion of Ukraine on Feb 24th 2022
 - ▷ Afterwards, Russian natural gas supplies to Europe (and especially Germany) have become a topic of discussion

Disruption of Supply vs Demand

- ▶ Despite a discussion in the German public about an interruption of demand via economic sanctions, supply was disrupted by the Russian side
- ▶ Since early September 2022, there have been no more pipeline imports from Russia to Europe via Germany or Poland
- ▶ Explosions of the Nord Stream pipelines on September 26th, 2022 have further cemented this state of a “new normal” in European gas markets

Russia's Role in European Natural Gas Supply



Source: Based on Eurostat, cf. Holz et al. (2022).

Figure: Russia's role in European natural gas supplies.

Historical Overview of German Natural Gas Trade Flows

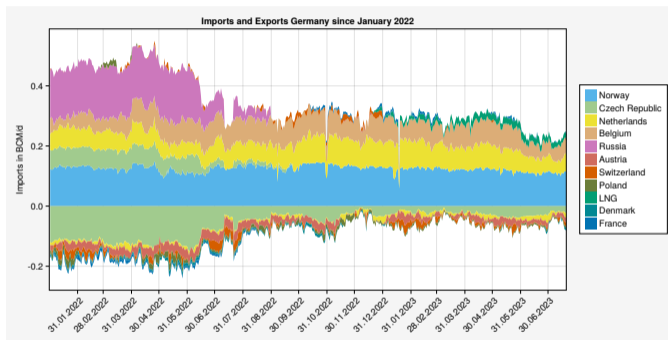


Figure: Historical Natural Gas Trade Flows.

Historical Overview of German Natural Gas Trade Flows

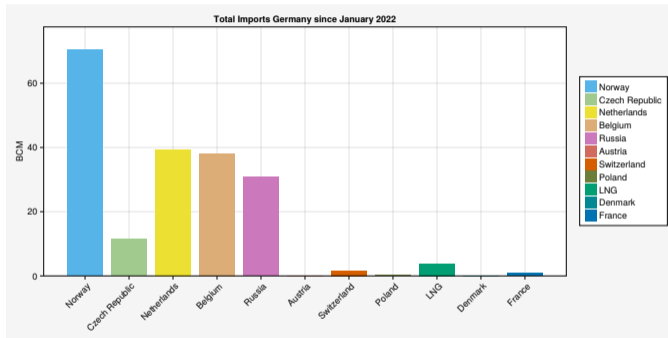


Figure: Historical Natural Gas Trade Flows.

Historical Overview of German Natural Gas Trade Flows

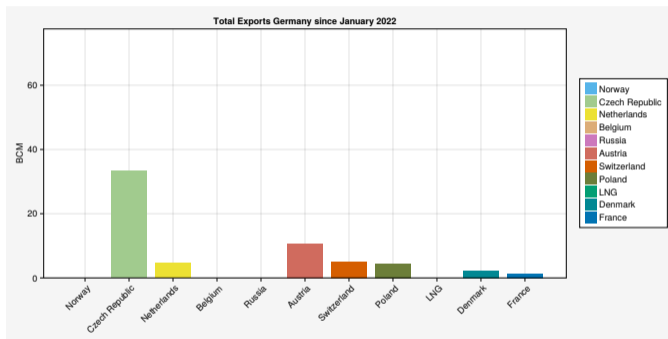


Figure: Historical Natural Gas Trade Flows.

Historical Overview of German Natural Gas Trade Flows

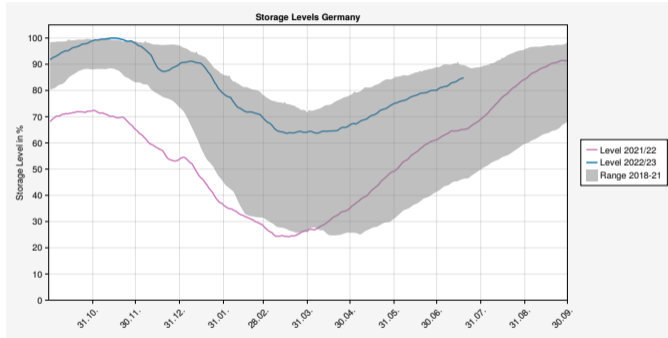


Figure: Historical Natural Gas Trade Flows.

Research Questions

- ▶ Short term:
 - ▷ High storage levels after Winter 2022/23
 - ▷ No serious shortage/outage in gas supplies occurred
 - ▷ What about the longer term effects of Putins invasion?
- ▶ Medium term:
 - ▷ Massive extensions of LNG import infrastructure in Germany
 - ▷ Following investigations with 32 BCM of exogenous regasification capacity in Germany
 - » 22 BCM located by the north sea
 - » 10 BCM located in the baltic sea
- ▶ Longer Term:
 - ▷ Overall Market Developments
 - ▷ Risk of Asset Stranding for newly invested regasification capacities?

FSRU Location	Cap (BCMA)	Investment	Operational	Contract (Years)
Wilhelmshaven I	5	Public	2023	10
Brunsbüttel	7.5	Public	2023	10
Stade	5	Public	2024	15
Wilhelmshaven II	4.5	Public	2024	15
Lubmin	10	Private	2023	5-10
FSRU (Total)	32			

Onshore Site	Cap (BCMA)	Investment	Operational
Brunsbüttel	10	Part. Public	2027
Stade	13	Private	2027
Wilhelmshaven	11 (21)	Private	2026
Onshore (Total)	34 (44)		

Table: German LNG Developments.

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Previous Literature on Russian Supply Disruptions

- ▶ Russian supply disruptions have been a possibility discussed and modeled in previous literature
 - ▷ With the European Gas Model:
 - » Egging et al. (2008)
 - ▷ With the World Gas Model:
 - » Huppmann et al. (2011)
 - ▷ With the Global Gas Model:
 - » Richter and Holz (2015)
 - » Egging and Holz (2016)
 - » Holz et al. (2017)
 - » Egging-Bratseth, Holz, and Czempinski (2021)
 - ▷ And with other models:
 - » Abrell and Weigt (2011)
 - » Lochner (2011)
 - » Bouwmeester and Oosterhaven (2017)

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Overview

- ▶ Originally a Mixed Complementarity Model
 - ▷ Exertion of market power in accordance with a conjectural variation (Nash-Cournot, perfect competition)
- ▶ Now a convex QP (Egging-Bratseth, Baltensperger, and Tomasgard 2020)
 - ▷ With KKTs equivalent to the MCP
 - ▷ Structurally similar to a social welfare optimization
 - » Linear inverse demand functions
 - ▷ With a market power adjustment term
- ▶ Old Data documentation
 - ▷ New data
 - ▷ New calibration
 - ▷ etc.

Objective

$$\max_{\substack{q_{tndy}^S, q_{tndy}^P, \\ f_{tzy}^Z, \Delta_{z,y}^Z}} \sum_y r_y$$

(1)

Objective

$$\max_{\substack{q_{tndy}^S, q_{tndy}^P, \\ f_{tzy}^Z, \Delta_{z,y}^Z}} \sum_y r_y \left[\sum_d d_d \right] \quad (1)$$

Objective

$$\max_{\substack{q_{tndy}^S, q_{tndy}^P, \\ f_{tndy}^Z, \Delta_{z,y}^Z}} \sum_y r_y \left[\sum_d d_d \left[\sum_{t,n} \left(INT_{ndy} - SLP_{ndy} \sum_{t'} q_{t'ndy}^S \right) q_{tndy}^S \right] \right] \quad (1)$$

Objective

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \max_{\substack{q_{tndy}^S, q_{tndy}^P, \\ f_{tzy}^Z, \Delta_{z,y}^Z}} \sum_y r_y \left[\sum_d d_d \left[\sum_{t,n} \left(INT_{ndy} - SLP_{ndy} \sum_{t'} q_{t'ndy}^S \right) q_{tndy}^S + \frac{1}{2} \sum_n SLP_{ndy} \left(\sum_t q_{tndy}^S \right)^2 \right] \right] \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Objective

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \max_{\substack{q_{tndy}^S, q_{tndy}^P, \\ f_{tzdy}^Z, \Delta_{z,y}^Z}} \sum_y r_y \left[\sum_d d_d \left[\sum_{t,n} \left(INT_{ndy} - SLP_{ndy} \sum_{t'} q_{t'ndy}^S \right) q_{tndy}^S + \frac{1}{2} \sum_n SLP_{ndy} \left(\sum_t q_{tndy}^S \right)^2 \right. \right. \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad \left. \left. - \frac{1}{2} \sum_n SLP_{ndy} \sum_t cv_{tny} (q_{tndy}^S)^2 \right] \right] \qquad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Objective

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \max_{\substack{q_{tndy}^S, q_{tndy}^P, \\ f_{tzdy}^Z, \Delta_{z,y}^Z}} \sum_y r_y \left[\sum_d d_d \left[\sum_{t,n} \left(INT_{ndy} - SLP_{ndy} \sum_{t'} q_{t'ndy}^S \right) q_{tndy}^S + \frac{1}{2} \sum_n SLP_{ndy} \left(\sum_t q_{tndy}^S \right)^2 \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. - \frac{1}{2} \sum_n SLP_{ndy} \sum_t cv_{tny} (q_{tndy}^S)^2 - \sum_{t,n,r} c_{tnry}^{PI} q_{tndy}^P - 0.5 \sum_{t,n,r} c_{tnry}^{Pq} (q_{tndy}^P)^2 \right] \right] \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Objective

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \max_{\substack{q_{tndy}^S, q_{tndy}^P, \\ f_{tzy}^Z, \Delta_{z,y}^Z}} \sum_y r_y \left[\sum_d d_d \left[\sum_{t,n} \left(INT_{ndy} - SLP_{ndy} \sum_{t'} q_{t'ndy}^S \right) q_{tndy}^S + \frac{1}{2} \sum_n SLP_{ndy} \left(\sum_t q_{tndy}^S \right)^2 \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. - \frac{1}{2} \sum_n SLP_{ndy} \sum_t cv_{tny} (q_{tndy}^S)^2 - \sum_{t,n,r} c_{tnry}^{Pl} q_{tndy}^P - 0.5 \sum_{t,n,r} c_{tnry}^{Pq} (q_{tndy}^P)^2 \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. - \sum_{t,a} c_{ay}^A f_{tady}^A - \sum_{t,n,w} c_{nwy}^X f_{tnwdy}^X \right] \right] \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Objective

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \max_{\substack{q_{tndy}^S, q_{tndy}^P, \\ f_{tzdy}^Z, \Delta_{z,y}^Z}} \sum_y r_y \left[\sum_d d_d \left[\sum_{t,n} \left(INT_{ndy} - SLP_{ndy} \sum_{t'} q_{t'ndy}^S \right) q_{tndy}^S + \frac{1}{2} \sum_n SLP_{ndy} \left(\sum_t q_{tndy}^S \right)^2 \right. \right. \\
 & \quad - \frac{1}{2} \sum_n SLP_{ndy} \sum_t cv_{tny} (q_{tndy}^S)^2 - \sum_{t,n,r} c_{tnry}^{Pl} q_{tndy}^P - 0.5 \sum_{t,n,r} c_{tnry}^{Pq} (q_{tndy}^P)^2 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad - \sum_{t,a} c_{ay}^A f_{tady}^A - \sum_{t,n,w} c_{nwy}^X f_{tndy}^X \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \left. \left. - \sum_a c_{ay}^{\Delta A} \Delta_{ay}^A - \sum_x c_{xy}^{\Delta X} \Delta_{xy}^X - \sum_w c_{wy}^{\Delta W} \Delta_{wy}^W \right] \right] \quad (1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Constraints

s.t. $\forall t, n, r, d, y$

$$q_{tnr dy}^P \leq CAP_{tnry}^P \quad (2a)$$

(2d)

Constraints

$$s.t. \quad \forall t, n, r, d, y \quad q_{tnr dy}^P \leq CAP_{tnry}^P \quad (2a)$$

$$\forall t, n, d, y \quad \sum_r q_{tnr dy}^P + \sum_{a \in A_n^+} (1 - I_a^A) f_{tady}^A + \sum_{w(n)} f_{tnwdy}^X = q_{tn dy}^S + \sum_{a \in A_n^-} f_{tady}^A + \sum_{w(n)} f_{tnwdy}^I \quad (2b)$$

(2d)

Constraints

$$s.t. \quad \forall t, n, r, d, y \quad q_{tnrdy}^P \leq CAP_{tnry}^P \quad (2a)$$

$$\forall t, n, d, y \quad \sum_r q_{tnrdy}^P + \sum_{a \in A_n^+} (1 - I_a^A) f_{tady}^A + \sum_{w(n)} f_{tnwdy}^X = q_{tn dy}^S + \sum_{a \in A_n^-} f_{tady}^A + \sum_{w(n)} f_{tnwdy}^I \quad (2b)$$

$$\forall a, y \quad \Delta_{ay}^A \leq \bar{\Delta}_{ay}^A \quad (2c)$$

$$(2d)$$

Constraints

$$s.t. \quad \forall t, n, r, d, y \quad q_{tnr dy}^P \leq CAP_{tnry}^P \quad (2a)$$

$$\forall t, n, d, y \quad \sum_r q_{tnr dy}^P + \sum_{a \in A_n^+} (1 - I_a^A) f_{tady}^A + \sum_{w(n)} f_{tnwdy}^X = q_{tn dy}^S + \sum_{a \in A_n^-} f_{tady}^A + \sum_{w(n)} f_{tnwdy}^I \quad (2b)$$

$$\forall a, y \quad \Delta_{ay}^A \leq \bar{\Delta}_{ay}^A \quad (2c)$$

$$\forall a, y \quad \sum_t f_{tady}^A \leq CAP_{ay}^A + \sum_{y' < y} \Delta_{ay'}^A \quad (2d)$$

Constraints cont'd

$$\forall t, w, y \quad (1 - l_w^l) \sum_d d_d f_{twdy}^l = \sum_d d_d f_{twdy}^x \quad (3a)$$

(3e)

Constraints cont'd

$$\forall t, w, y \quad (1 - l_w^l) \sum_d d_d f_{twdy}^l = \sum_d d_d f_{twdy}^x \quad (3a)$$

$$\forall n, w, y \quad \Delta_{nwy}^x \leq \bar{\Delta}_{nwy}^x \quad (3b)$$

(3e)

Constraints cont'd

$$\forall t, w, y \quad (1 - l_w^l) \sum_d d_d f_{twdy}^l = \sum_d d_d f_{twdy}^x \quad (3a)$$

$$\forall n, w, y \quad \Delta_{nwy}^X \leq \bar{\Delta}_{nwy}^X \quad (3b)$$

$$\forall n, w, y \quad \Delta_{nwy}^W \leq \bar{\Delta}_{nwy}^W \quad (3c)$$

(3e)

Constraints cont'd

$$\forall t, w, y \quad (1 - l_w^l) \sum_d d_d f_{twdy}^l = \sum_d d_d f_{twdy}^x \quad (3a)$$

$$\forall n, w, y \quad \Delta_{nwy}^x \leq \bar{\Delta}_{nwy}^x \quad (3b)$$

$$\forall n, w, y \quad \Delta_{nwy}^w \leq \bar{\Delta}_{nwy}^w \quad (3c)$$

$$\forall n, w, d, y \quad \sum_t f_{tnwdy}^x \leq CAP_{nwy}^x + \sum_{y' < y} \Delta_{nwy}^x \quad (3d)$$

(3e)

Constraints cont'd

$$\forall t, w, y \quad (1 - l_w^l) \sum_d d_d f_{twdy}^l = \sum_d d_d f_{twdy}^x \quad (3a)$$

$$\forall n, w, y \quad \Delta_{nwy}^X \leq \bar{\Delta}_{nwy}^X \quad (3b)$$

$$\forall n, w, y \quad \Delta_{nwy}^W \leq \bar{\Delta}_{nwy}^W \quad (3c)$$

$$\forall n, w, d, y \quad \sum_t f_{twdy}^X \leq CAP_{nwy}^X + \sum_{y' < y} \Delta_{nwy}^X \quad (3d)$$

$$\forall n, w, y \quad \sum_{t,d} d_d f_{twdy}^X \leq CAP_{nwy}^W + \sum_{y' < y} \Delta_{nwy}^W \quad (3e)$$

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STEPS 2021

- ▶ Approximately following the World Energy Outlook 2021 "Stated Policies Scenario" (IEA 2021)
 - ▷ Where the energy system might go without additional policy implementation
 - ▷ Not compatible to the Paris Agreements

STEPS 2022

- ▶ Approximately following the World Energy Outlook 2021 "Stated Policies Scenario" (IEA 2022)
 - ▷ Where the energy system might go without additional policy implementation
 - ▷ Not compatible to the Paris Agreements

APS 2022

- ▶ Scenario approximately following the World Energy Outlook 2022 "Announced Pledges Scenario" (IEA 2022)
 - ▷ Takes account of climate commitments made
 - ▷ Not compatible to the Paris Agreements

NZE 2022

- ▶ Scenario approximately following the World Energy Outlook 2022 "Net Zero Emissions" (IEA 2022)
 - ▷ Global energy sector should achieve net zero CO₂ emissions by 2050
 - ▷ 1.5°C at 50% probability

SQAB "Status Quo Ante Bellum"

- ▶ Russian exports to Europe and Turkey possible
- ▶ Ukraine transit can be used at 100 BCM capacity
- ▶ Full capacity on Yamal and Nordstream available
- ▶ No limits on Russian exports to turkey

NENO "New Normal"

- ▶ Russian exports to Europe partially possible
- ▶ Ukraine transit limited to 25 BCM
- ▶ No imports via Yamal and Nordstream
- ▶ No limits on Russian exports to Turkey

NATO "Extended Supply Disruption"

- ▶ No Russian exports to Europe and Turkey
- ▶ Ukraine transit limited to 0 BCM
- ▶ No imports via Yamal and Nordstream
- ▶ Exports via Turkstream etc. disallowed

Note: All demand scenarios are calibrated for the SQAB setting. While this does not precisely capture the spirit of IEA (2022), it unlocks a greater space of observation.

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Consumption in STEPS 2021

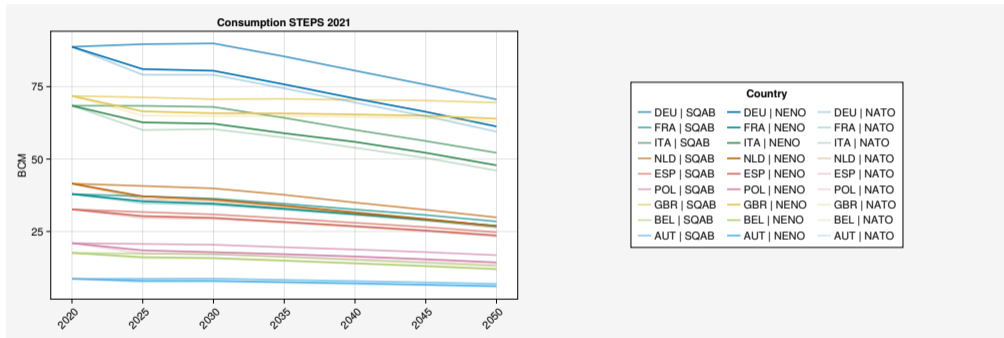


Figure: Future natural gas consumption for selected countries.

Consumption in STEPS 2022

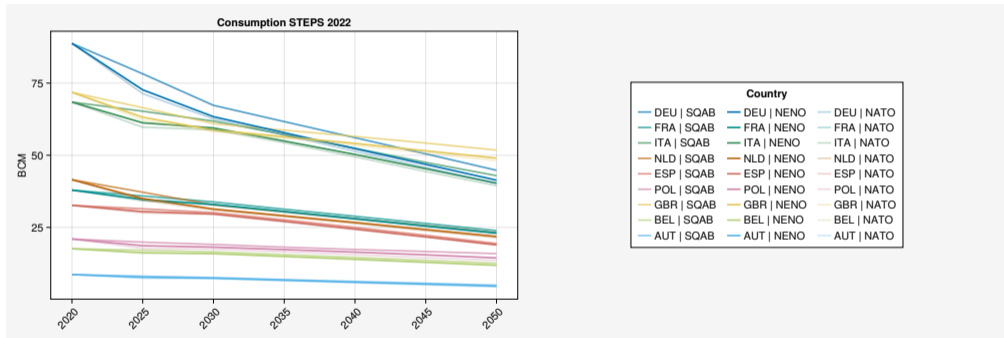
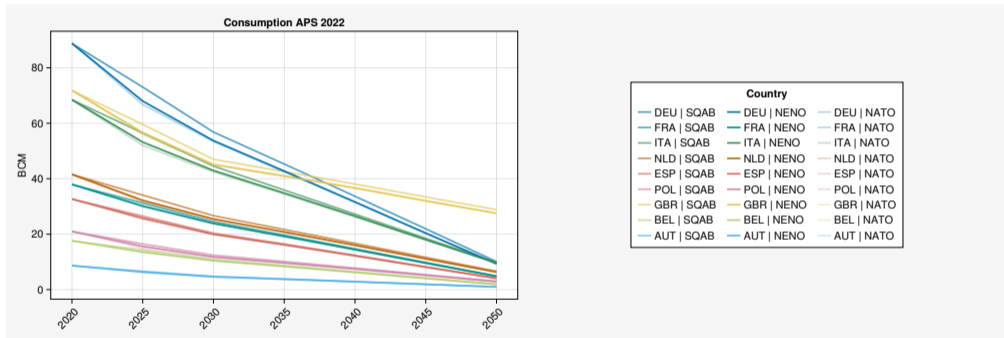


Figure: Future natural gas consumption for selected countries.

Consumption in APS 2022



Source: Own depiction.

Figure: Future natural gas consumption for selected countries.

Consumption in NZE 2022

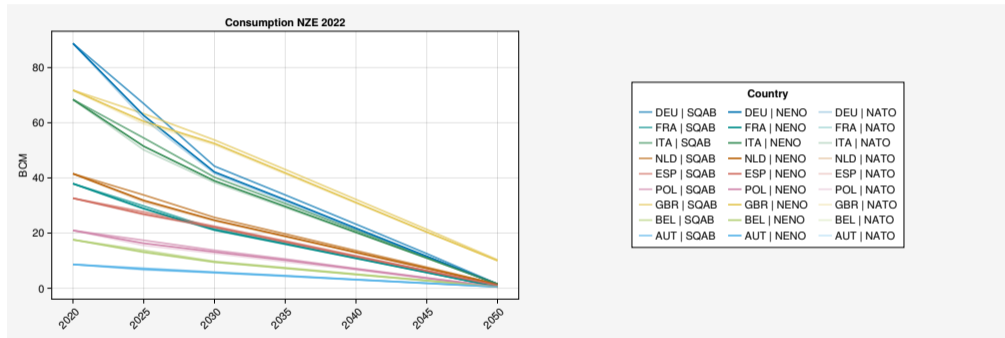


Figure: Future natural gas consumption for selected countries.

Consumption in STEPS 2021

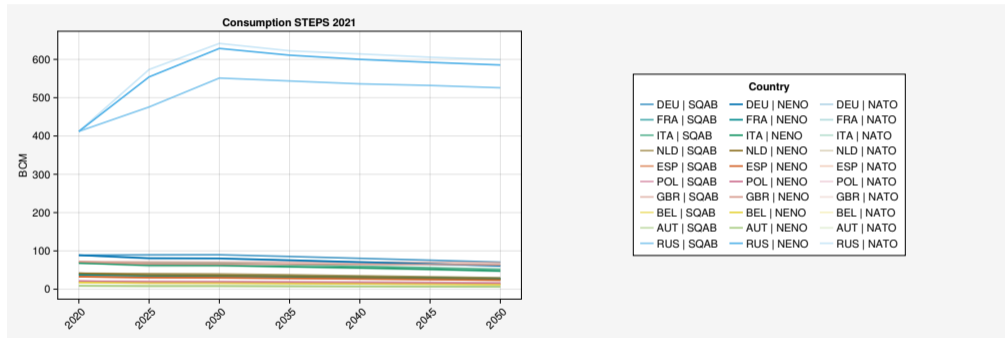
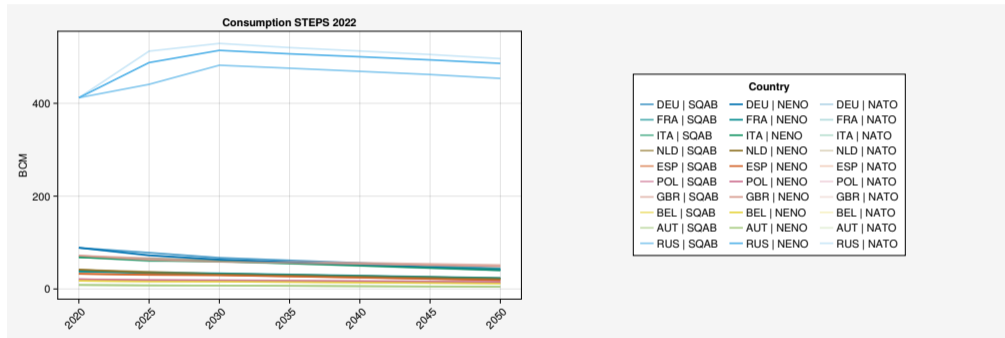


Figure: Future natural gas consumption for selected countries including Russia.

Consumption in STEPS 2022



Source: Own depiction.

Figure: Future natural gas consumption for selected countries including Russia.

Consumption in APS 2022

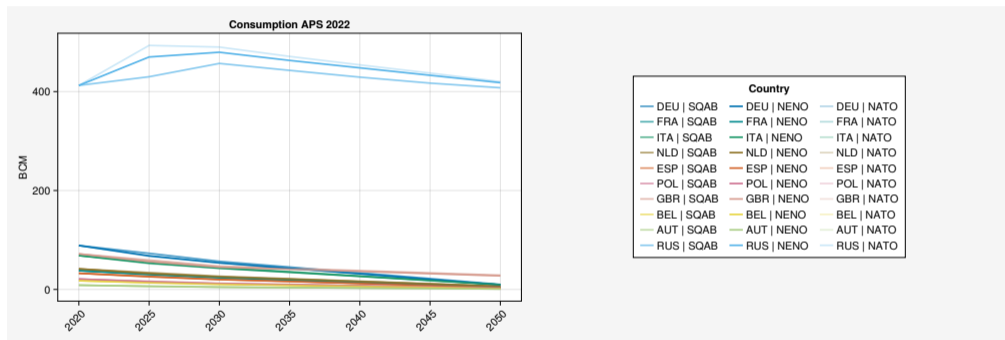


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Consumption in NZE 2022

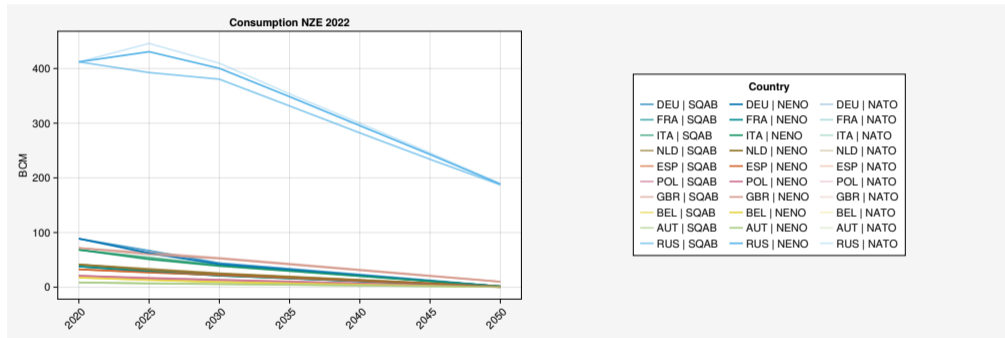


Figure: Future natural gas consumption for selected countries including Russia.

Utilization of German Regasification Capacities in High Demand Scenarios

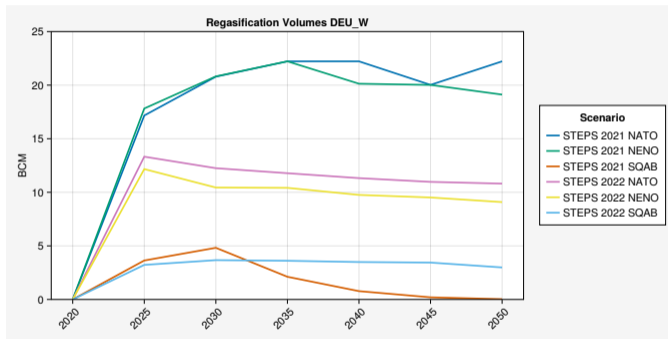


Figure: Utilization of German Regasification Capacities by the North Sea.

Utilization of German Regasification Capacities in High Demand Scenarios

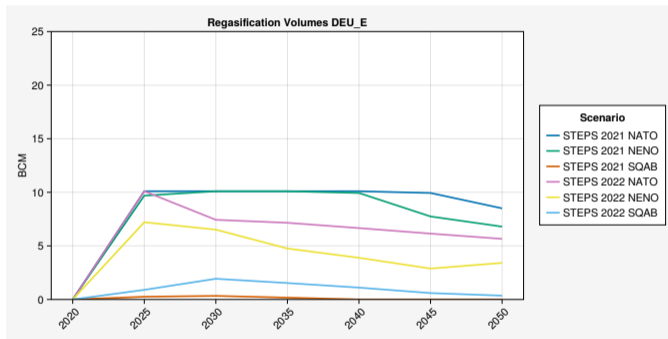
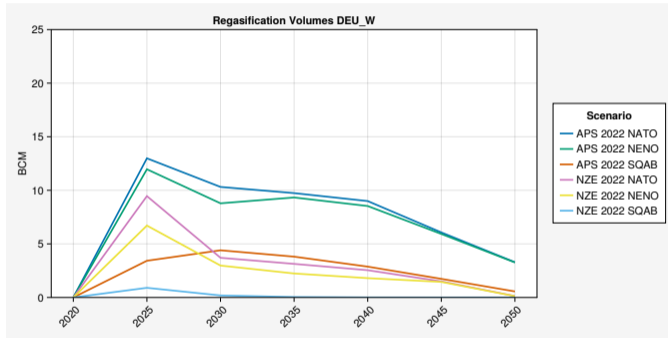


Figure: Utilization of German Regasification Capacities in the Baltic Sea.

Utilization of German Regasification Capacities in Low Demand Scenarios



Source: Own depiction.

Figure: Utilization of German Regasification Capacities by the North Sea.

Utilization of German Regasification Capacities in Low Demand Scenarios

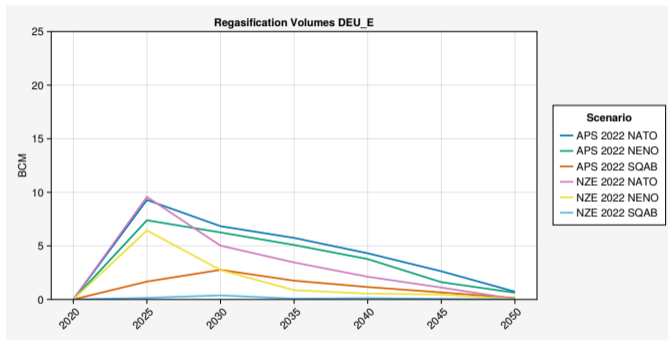


Figure: Utilization of German Regasification Capacities in the Baltic Sea.

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Conclusions

- ▶ There is no incentive to build LNG terminals beyond currently chartered FSRU capacities in Germany
 - ▷ Exogenous capacity of ~22/10 BCM suffices,
 - ▷ Already invested FSRU capacities are mostly used in high demand, non-paris compatible scenarios
- ▶ Decreasing the use of fossil fuels limits effects of supply disruptions
 - ▷ Higher prices in turn speed up natural gas exit
 - ▷ Underused regasification infrastructure may counter with Lock-In effects
- ▶ Russia mostly compensates for disruption by increasing domestic demand
 - ▷ Unclear if political will exists to swamp domestic markets while export revenues decrease
 - ▷ Model also does not consider feasibility in domestic grids etc.

Outlook

- ▶ Minor refinements in Asia and Africa underway
- ▶ Calibration of a fossil free scenario

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Agenda

1. Motivation

2. Literature

3. The Global Gas Model

4. Scenario Overview

5. Preliminary Results

6. Conclusions and Outlook

7. Discussion

8. References

9. Appendix